Alberta
HUMAN RESOURCES AND EMPLOYMENT

the people & workplace department

ALBERTA PROFILE:

YOUTH
IN THE
LABOUR FORCE

Data Development and Evaluation

Revised: June 2005

Highlights

Statistics Canada defines youth as those people between the ages of 15-24 years.[1]

1. Alberta Youth Labour Force Statistics

- Over one quarter of Canada's increase in the youth working age population over the past decade occurred in Alberta
- Alberta youth population growth rate was more than double the national rate
- Youth account for one-third of the unemployed in Alberta

2. Alberta Youth Education Levels

- There was a positive correlation between employment opportunities and education levels
- Persons with higher education levels had lower unemployment rates

3. Alberta Youth Employment by Industry

- All industries were paying youth average hourly wage rates higher than Alberta's minimum wage
- Retail Trade employed nearly as many of Alberta's youth as in all of the Goods-Producing Industries

4. Alberta Youth Employment by Occupation

- Almost half of Alberta's youth were employed in Sales and Services Occupations
- Of those Alberta youth employed in Trades Transportation and Equipment Operations over ninety percent were male

5. Alberta Youth Wage & Salary

- Of all provinces, Alberta's youth were paid the highest average weekly wage rate
- Alberta's youth average hourly wage rate was higher than the Canadian youth average hourly wage rate
- Alberta female youth had lowest average hourly wage rate of all age groups in Alberta
- Lower average hourly rates paid to Alberta's female youth than Alberta's male youth
- The higher the weekly wage rate the lower the numbers of female youth employed in Alberta

[1] Guide to the Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada – Catalogue no. 71-543-GIE

6. Alberta Youth Participation Rate

- Alberta had the highest youth participation rate in the nation
- Edmonton and Calgary youth participation rates are both above the average for major Canadian cities
- Female youth participation rate was higher than the female provincial rate, amongst males the youth rate was lower

7. Alberta Youth Employment

- Alberta's youth employment rate was higher than the Canadian youth employment rate
- Calgary had the second highest youth employment rate among major Canadian cities, behind Regina
- Alberta youth employment rate has increased over the past decade
- Youth employment rates were lower than Alberta employment rates for both genders
- There were more male youth employed full-time than female youth

8. Alberta Youth Unemployment

- Alberta's youth had the lowest unemployment rate in the country
- Calgary had the lowest youth unemployment rate among major Canadian cities
- Alberta youth unemployment rate was below 10-year average
- Male youth unemployment rate was double the provincial male unemployment rate

1. Alberta Youth Labour Force Statistics

One quarter of Canada's increase in the youth working age population over the past decade occurred in Alberta

Statistics Canada defines youth as those people between the ages of 15-24 years.[2] The Working Age Population (WAP) of Alberta in 1994 was 2.02 million and by 2004 had increased to 2.51 million. WAP is defined as those persons 15 years of age and over except persons living on Indian reserves, inmates of institutions, and full-time members of the Canadian Armed Forces.[2] In the last 10 years, youth in the WAP of Canada increased by 348,700. Over one quarter (27.3%) of the increase in Canada's youth WAP occurred in Alberta. In 2004, 18.8% of the WAP in Alberta were youth; this was an increase from 18.6% in 1994. Table 1 displays the WAP change for Canada, Canada youth, Alberta and Alberta youth.

Table 1

Working Age Population

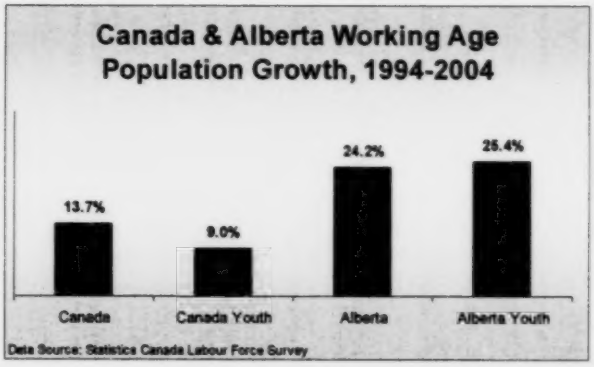
	1994	2004	Growth
Canada	22,367,800	25,432,700	3,064,900
Canada Youth	3,887,800	4,236,500	348,700
Alberta	2,016,300	2,505,000	488,700
Alberta Youth	374,600	469,700	95,100

Data Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Alberta's youth population growth rate was more than double the national rate

Chart 1 shows the percentage change in WAP. Alberta grew at a greater rate than the national average. The Alberta youth WAP increased 25.4%, while it increased by 9.0% in Canada between 1994 and 2004.

Chart 1



As of 2004, youth WAP in Calgary and Edmonton was 163,000 and 150,500 respectively. These two cities combine for 66.7% of Alberta's total youth WAP.

[2] Guide to the Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada – Catalogue no. 71-543-GIE

1. Alberta Youth Labour Force Statistics

Youth account for one-third of the unemployed in Alberta

The labour force is composed of the portion of the WAP who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed. The reference week is defined as the week containing the 15th day of the month in which information is collected for the Labour Force Survey.[3] As shown in Table 2, youth accounted for more than a quarter (26.0%) of the unemployed in Alberta in 1994 and about one-third (33.5%) in 2004. Youth unemployment had decreased over the last decade. Both the youth unemployment rate and the WAP unemployment rate decreased by 4.2 percentage points from 1994 to 2004. Alberta youth participation rate increased (2.4 percentage points) at a higher rate than the Alberta participation rate (1.6 percentage points) between 1994 and 2004.

Table 2

Alberta Youth Labour Force Statistics

	Youth		Total Alberta WAP		Youth as % of Total Albeta WAP	
	1994	2004	1994	2004	1994	2004
Labour Force	260,100	337,300	1,451,300	1,843,400	17.9%	18.3%
Employed	227,100	308,700	1,324,000	1,757,900	17.2%	17.6%
Unemployed	33,100	28,600	127,300	85,500	26.0%	33.5%
Participation Rate	69.4%	71.8%	72.0%	73.6%		
Employment Rate	60.6%	65.7%	65.7%	70.2%		
Unemployment Rate	12.7%	8.5%	8.8%	4.6%		

Data Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Back to Highlights

[3] Guide to the Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada – Catalogue no. 71-543-GIE

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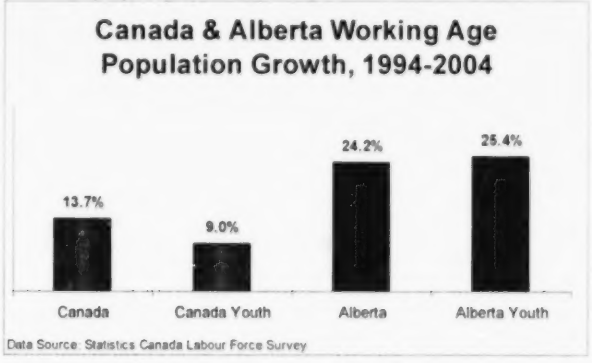

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Back to Highlights

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2. Alberta Youth Education Levels

There was a positive correlation between employment opportunities and education levels

Table 3 presents the employment rate by level of education for Alberta and Alberta's youth between 1994 and 2004. In 2004, youth with a post-secondary certificate or diploma had higher employment rates. Youth with some high school education had an employment rate of 51.2%, while those with some post-secondary education or university degree had a higher employment rate of 69.4% and 75.4%, respectively. There was a positive correlation between employment opportunities and education levels.

Table 3

Employment Rate by Level of Education

	1994		2004	
	Alberta	Youth	Alberta	Youth
0 - 8 Years	28.9%	35.8%	28.9%	34.6%
Some High School	51.6%	45.7%	53.3%	51.2%
High School Graduate	71.9%	76.4%	74.1%	79.0%
Some Post-Secondary	66.3%	61.8%	71.6%	69.4%
Post-Secondary Certificate or Diploma	74.4%	80.0%	78.1%	84.0%
University Degree	80.1%	78.2%	79.9%	75.4%

Data Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Persons with higher education levels had lower unemployment rates

Table 4 indicates that the higher the education level, the lower the unemployment rates would be. The unemployment rates for youth with higher levels of education were lower in 2004 than they were in 1994.

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Unemployment Rate by Level of Education

	1994		2004	
	Alberta	Youth	Alberta	Youth
0 - 8 Years	12.1%	n/a*	6.3%	n/a*
Some High School	13.3%	18.3%	8.6%	12.7%
High School Graduate	7.9%	10.3%	4.4%	7.3%
Some Post-Secondary	9.3%	10.2%	4.8%	5.8%
Post-Secondary Certificate or Diploma	8.0%	9.1%	3.5%	5.5%
University Degree	5.6%	9.2%	3.6%	n/a*

Data Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

*Note: Statistics Canada suppresses figures less than 1,500

Back to Highlights

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Back to Highlights

3. Alberta Youth Employment by Industry

Industry refers to the general nature of the business carried out by the employer for whom the respondent works (main job only).[4]

All industries were paying youth average hourly wage rates higher than Alberta's minimum wage

Chart 2 on the next page, displays Alberta youth employed by average hourly wage rate and industry. In 2004, more than three quarters (76.9%) of youth in Alberta were employed in Services-Producing industries. Goods-Producing industries had 23.1% of Alberta youth employed.

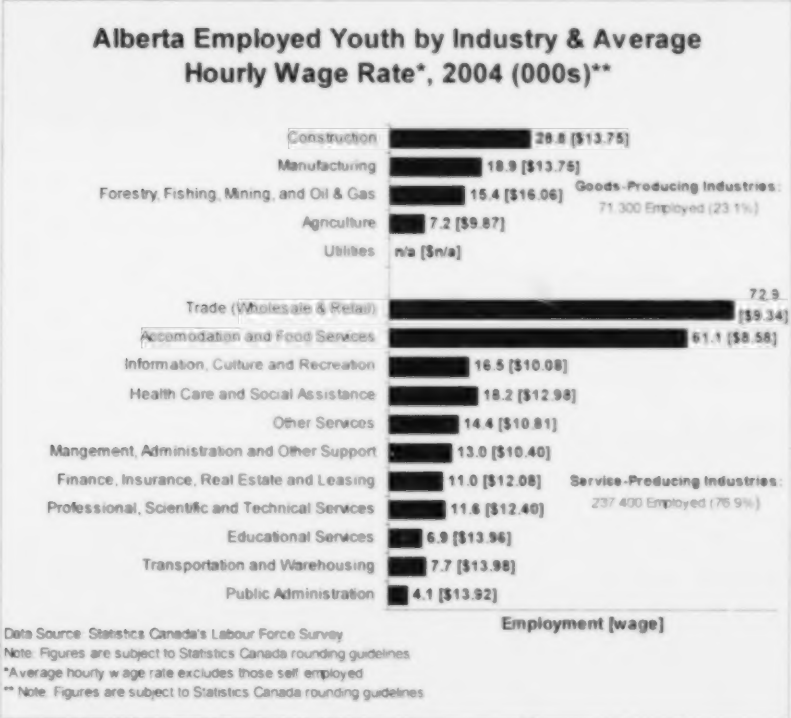
Almost two thirds (64.2%) of Alberta's youth were employed in the following five industries: Retail and Wholesale Trade, Accommodation and Food Services, Construction, Manufacturing, and Information, Culture and Recreation industries and paid average hourly wages ranging between $8.58 and $13.75. In 2004, the average hourly wage for Alberta's youth in all industries (aggregated to the two-digit major classification level) was $11.08. This was $5.18 an hour more than Alberta's minimum hourly wage requirement of $5.90.

The percent of Alberta's youth in those five industries and hourly rates paid youth by those industries in 2004 are as follows: 23.6% in Retail and Wholesale Trade, with a $9.34 youth average hourly wage rate; 19.8% in Accommodation and Food Services, with a $8.58 youth hourly wage rate; 9.3% in Construction, with a $13.75 youth average hourly wage rate; 6.1% in Manufacturing, with a $13.75 youth average hourly wage rate; and 5.3% in Information, Culture and Recreation, with a $10.08 youth average hourly wage rate.

[4] Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (2002 Historical)

3. Alberta Youth Employment by Industry

Chart 2



Retail Trade employed nearly as many of Alberta's youth as in all of the Goods-Producing Industries

In 2004, 66,800 youth in Alberta were employed in Retail Trade while all Goods-Producing industries employed about 71,300.

More than half (60.1%) of Alberta's female youth were employed in the following three industries: Retail Trade, 25.7%; Accommodation and Food Services, 23.7%; and Health Care and Social Assistance, 10.7%.

More than half (59.4%) of Alberta's male youth were employed in the following four industries: Retail Trade, 18.1%; Construction, 15.9%, Accommodation and Food Services, 16.3%; and Manufacturing, 9.1%. Table 5 displays Alberta's youth employment by industry and gender.

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3. Alberta Youth Employment by Industry

Table 5

Alberta Youth Employment by Industry and Gender, 2004

	Youth	Male	Female
Total	**308,700**	**163,300**	**145,400**
Goods-Producing Industries	**71,300**	**58,900**	**12,500**
Agriculture	**7,200**	**5,700**	**1,500**
Construction	28,800	26,000	2,900
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, and Oil & Gas	**15,400**	**11,500**	**4,000**
Manufacturing	18,900	14,900	3,900
Utilities	**n/a***	**n/a***	**n/a***
Service-Producing Industries	**237,400**	**104,500**	**132,900**
Accomodation and Food Services	**61,100**	**26,600**	**34,500**
Educational Services	6,900	2,300	4,600
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	**11,000**	**4,500**	**6,500**
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,820	2,600	15,600
Information, Culture and Recreation	**18,200**	**8,200**	**8,300**
Mangement, Administration and Other Support	13,000	7,100	5,800
Other Services	**14,400**	**5,200**	**9,200**
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	11,600	4,900	6,700
Public Administration	**4,100**	**2,400**	**1,700**
Retail Trade	66,800	29,500	37,300
Transportation and Warehousing	**7,700**	**6,800**	**900**
Wholesale Trade	6,100	4,400	1,700

Data Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Note: Figures are subject to Statistics Canada rounding guidelines

*Statistics Canada suppresses figures less than 1,500

Back to Highlights

4. Alberta Youth Employment by Occupation

Occupation refers to the kind of work persons 15 years of age and over were doing during the reference week, as determined by the kind of work reported and the description of the most important duties of the job. If the individual did not have a job during the reference week, the data relates to the previous job, if that job was held in the past year.[5]

Almost half of Alberta's youth were employed in Sales and Service Occupations

Chart 3 displays Alberta youth employment by average hourly wage rate and occupation. Over three quarters (77.1%) of Alberta youth were employed in the following three occupations: Sales and Service; Trades, Transportation and Equipment Operators; and Business, Finance and Administration. The percent of Alberta's youth in those occupations and hourly wages paid were: 46.6% in Sales and Service, with a $8.79 youth hourly wage rate; 17.4% in Trade, Transportation and Equipment Operators, with a $13.72 youth hourly wage rate; and 13.1% in Business, Finance and Administration, with a $11.49 youth hourly wage rate.

Chart 3

Alberta Youth Employment by Occupation and Average Hourly Wage Rate*, 2004 (000s)
Sales & Service
143.9 [$8.79]
Trades, Tranportation & Equipment Op.
53.7 [$13.72]
Business, Finance & Administration
40.3 [$11.49]
Unique to Primary Industry
19.1 [$13.51]
Unique to Processing, Mfg. & Utilities
10.9 [$12.19]
Natural & Applied Sciences
10.7 [$16.26]
Art, Culture, Recreation & Sport
8.5 [$12.03]
Health
8.5 [$16.02]
Social Sci., Educ., Govt & Religion
7.8 [$12.48]
Management
5.3 [$13.56]
Total Employment: 308,700
Employment [wage]
Data Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey
Prepared by: Data Development and Evaluation
*Average hourly w age rate excludes those self employed
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Of those Alberta youth employed in Trades, Transportation and Equipment Operations over ninety percent were male

Table 6 displays Alberta youth employment by occupation and gender for 2004. More than three quarters (76.0%) of Alberta's female youth were employed in the following two occupations: Sales and Service, 57.1%; and Business, Finance and Administration, 18.9%.

[5] Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (2004 Historical)

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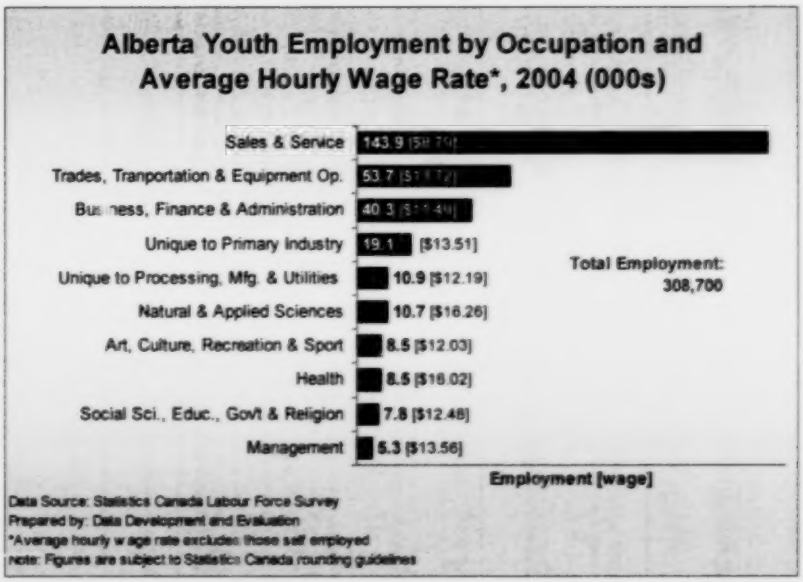

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More than three quarters (77.5%) of Alberta's male youth were employed in the following three occupations: Sales and Service, 37.4%; Trades, Transportation and Equipment Operations, 30.4%; and Unique to Primary Industry, 9.7%.

In 2004, there were many occupations that employed Alberta youth of one gender more than the other. Over ninety percent (92.6%) of youth employed in Trades, Transportation, and Equipment Operations were males. Similarly, 91.8% of youth employed in Health occupations were female.

Table 6

Alberta Youth Employment by Occupation and Gender, 2004

	Youth	Male	Female
Total	**308,700**	**163,300**	**145,400**
Art, Culture, Recreation & Sport	8,500	3,100	5,300
Unique to Processing, Manufacturing & Utilities	10,900	8,800	2,100
Health	8,500	600	7,800
Natural & Applied Sciences	10,700	7,400	3,300
Unique to Primary Industry	19,100	15,800	3,300
Social Science, Education, Government & Religion	7,800	1,900	6,000
Management	5,300	2,200	3,100
Trades, Tranportation & Equipment Operators	53,700	49,700	4,000
Business, Finance & Administration	40,300	12,800	27,500
Sales & Service	143,900	61,000	83,000

Data Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Prepared by: Data Development and Evaluation

Note: Figures are subject to Statistics Canada rounding guidelines

Back to Highlights

5. Alberta Youth Wage and Salary

Of all provinces, Alberta's youth were paid the highest average weekly wage rate

Weekly and hourly wage rates are calculated in conjunction with usual paid work hours per week.[6] Between 1998 and 2004 Alberta's youth had a higher average weekly wage rate than the national average. In 2001, the Canadian average weekly wage rate paid youth was $306.54 and increased by $11.99 to a rate of $318.53 in 2004. In 2001, Alberta's youth were paid an average weekly wage rate of $350.32 and this increased by $18.88 to a rate of $369.20, in 2004. Alberta's youth were paid the highest average weekly wage rate of all youth in provinces across Canada. Figure 1 displays this information.

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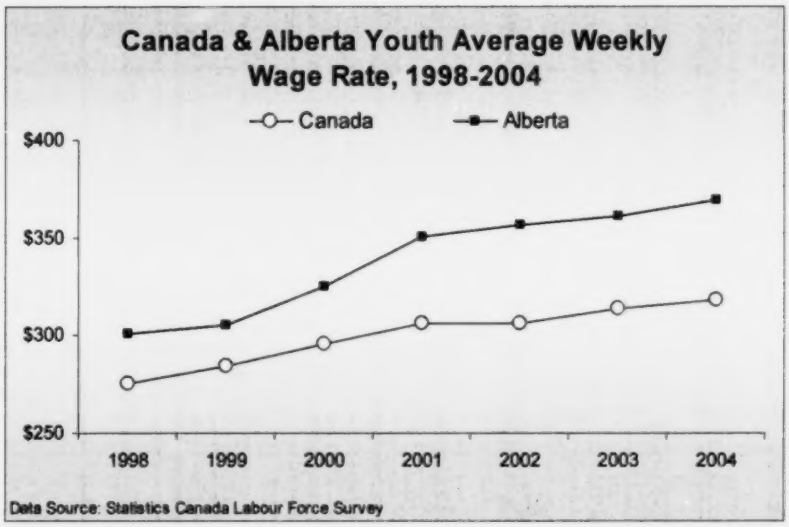

Alberta's youth average hourly wage rate was higher than the Canadian youth average hourly wage rate

Figure 2 presents Canadian youth and Alberta youth average hourly wage rates including tips, commissions and bonuses before taxes and other deductions. In 1998, Alberta youth hourly wage rate was lower than the national youth hourly wage rate. Since then, Alberta's youth hourly wage rate has increased by $2.13, surpassing the national youth hourly wage rate. In 2004, the average hourly wage rate paid to Alberta youth was $11.08, the second highest provincial average, following British Columbia ($11.24). This was $0.59 higher than the national youth average hourly wage rate of $10.49.

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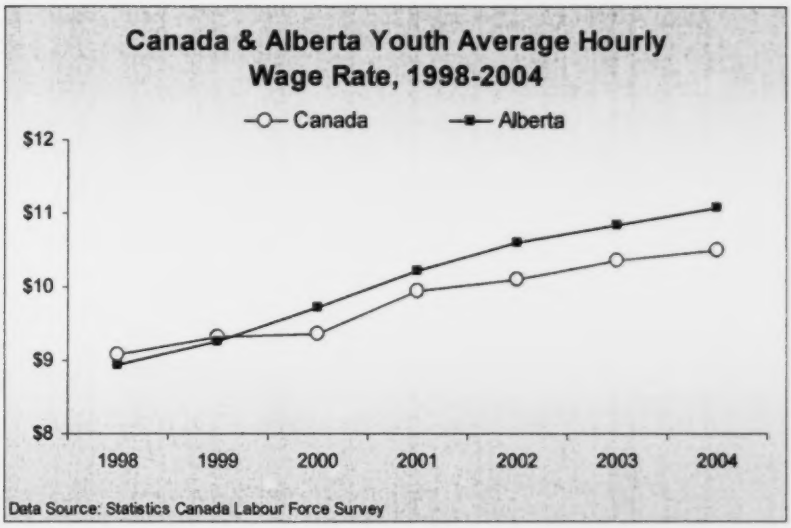

Alberta female youth had the lowest average hourly wage rate of all age groups in Alberta

In 2004, Alberta males had an hourly wage rate of $20.65, while Alberta females had a rate of $16.25. In 2004, Alberta male youth average hourly wage rate of $11.84 was $8.81 less than older Alberta males. The average hourly wage rate paid Alberta's female youth ($10.24) was $6.01 an hour less than older Alberta females and $1.60 an hour less than males their same age. In 2004, Alberta female youth had the lowest hourly wage rate of all Albertans.

Lower average hourly rates paid to Alberta's female youth than Alberta's male youth

Chart 4 on the following page, demonstrates Alberta youth average hourly wage rate by industry and gender. Male youth were paid higher than female youth in all industries except Educational Services, Management, Administration and Other Support, and Health Care and Social Assistance. The Accommodation and Food Services industry experienced the closest hourly wage rate when comparing gender, with a difference of $0.08.

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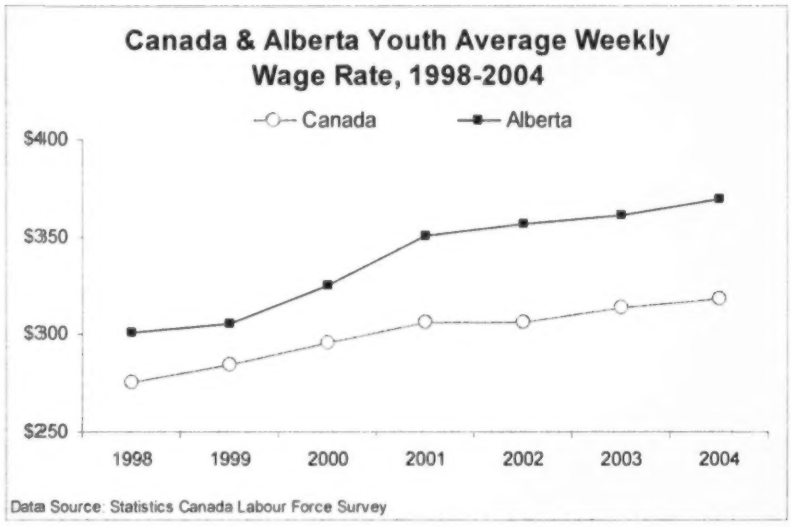

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5. Alberta Youth Wage and Salary

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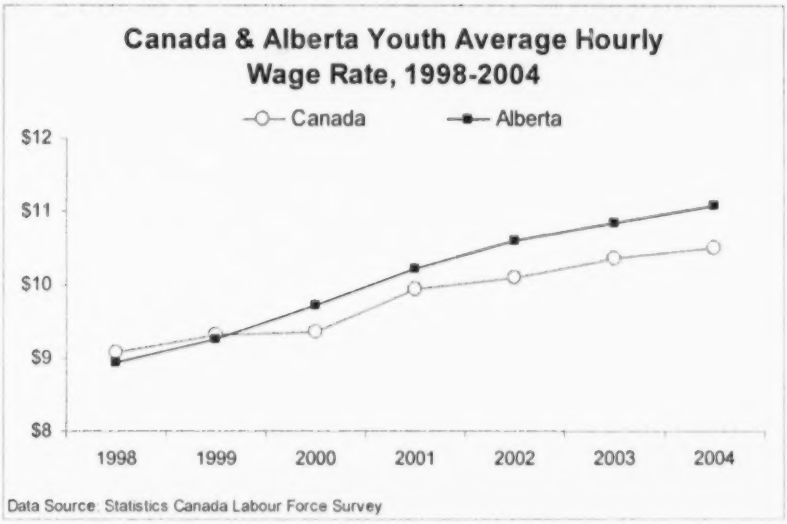

Alberta female youth had the lowest average hourly wage rate of all age groups in Alberta

In 2004, Alberta males had an hourly wage rate of $20.65, while Alberta females had a rate of $16.25. In 2004, Alberta male youth average hourly wage rate of $11.84 was $8.81 less than older Alberta males. The average hourly wage rate paid Alberta's female youth ($10.24) was $6.01 an hour less than older Alberta females and $1.60 an hour less than males their same age. In 2004, Alberta female youth had the lowest hourly wage rate of all Albertans.

Lower average hourly rates paid to Alberta's female youth than Alberta's male youth

Chart 4 on the following page, demonstrates Alberta youth average hourly wage rate by industry and gender. Male youth were paid higher than female youth in all industries except Educational Services, Management, Administration and Other Support, and Health Care and Social Assistance. The Accommodation and Food Services industry experienced the closest hourly wage rate when comparing gender, with a difference of $0.08.

5. Alberta Youth Wage and Salary

Chart 4

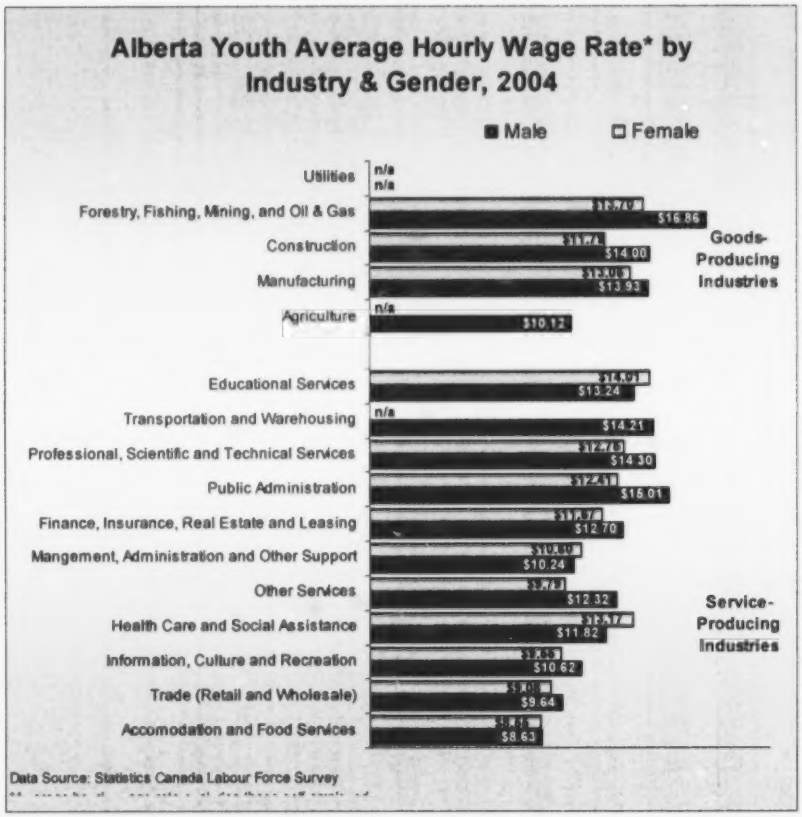

Chart 5 on the following page, shows Alberta youth average hourly wage rate by occupation and gender. Male youth were paid higher than female youth in all occupations. Social Services, Education, Government and Religion occupations as well as Sales and Services occupations experienced the closest hourly wage rates when comparing gender, with differences of $0.22 and $0.18, respectively.

5. Alberta Youth Wage and Salary

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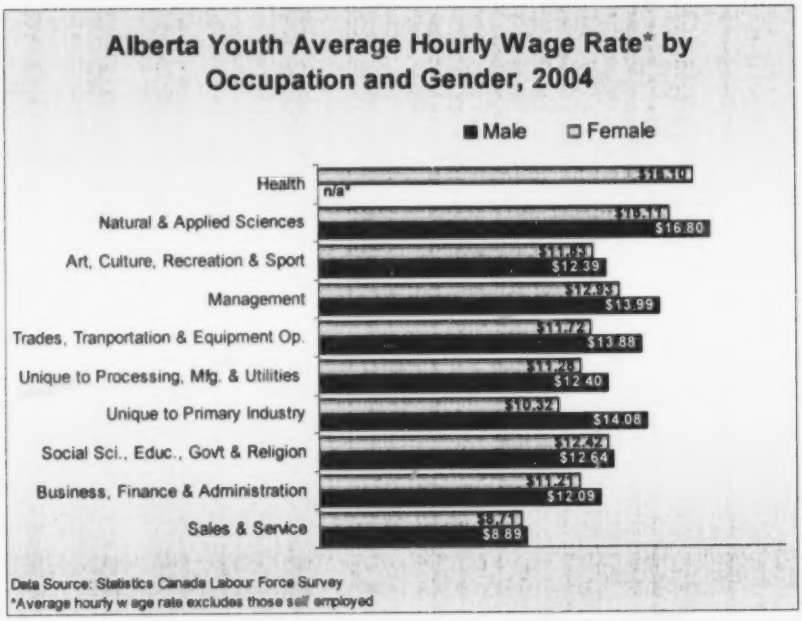
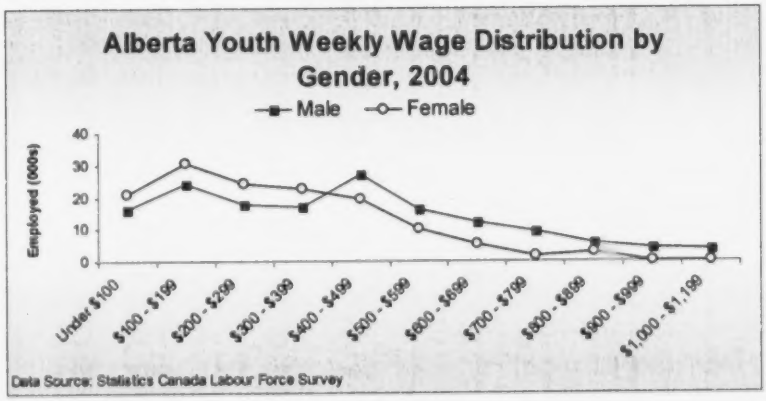


The higher the weekly wage rate the lower the numbers of female youth employed in Alberta

Figure 3 provides information about Alberta youth weekly wage rate by gender in 2004. More than twenty percent (22.3%) of females in Alberta had a weekly wage rate of $100-199. After that rate, Alberta's female youth employment declined as the weekly wage rate increased. Over seventeen percent (17.5%) of males in Alberta had a weekly wage rate of $400-499. After that rate, Alberta's male youth employment declined as weekly wage rates increased.

Figure 3



Back to Highlights

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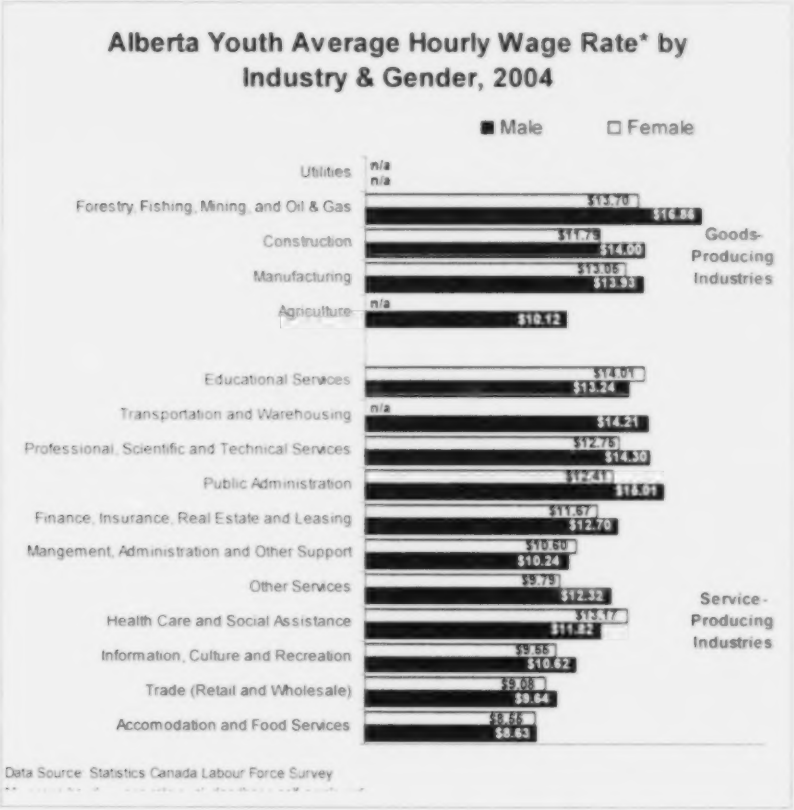

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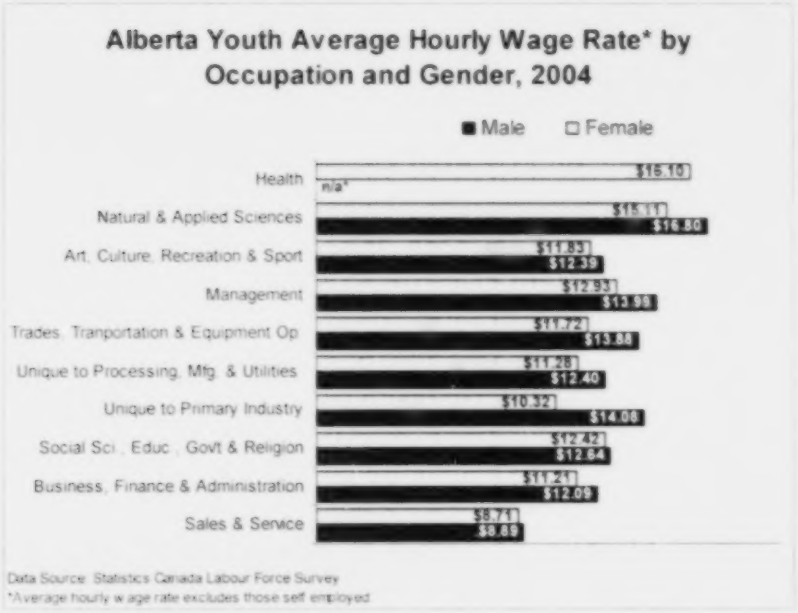

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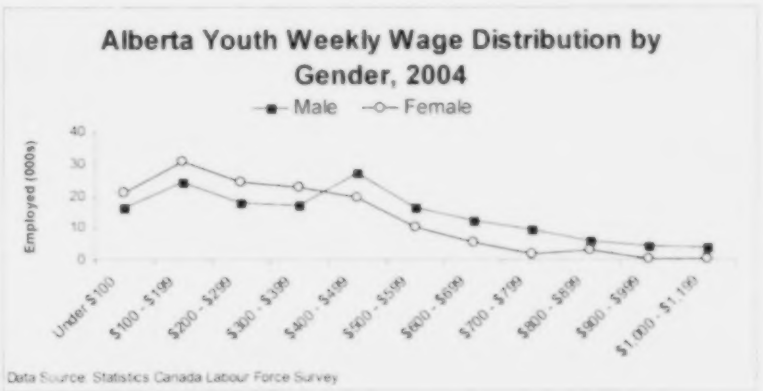


Back to Highlights

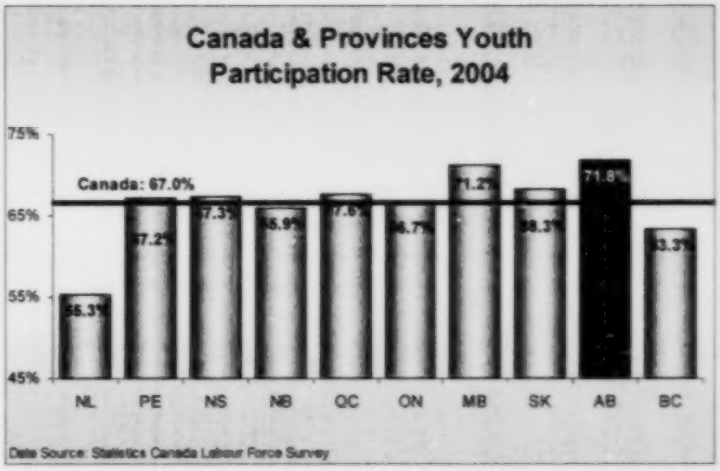
6. Alberta Youth Participation Rate

Alberta had the highest youth participation rate in the nation

The participation rate represents the total labour force expressed as a percentage of the WAP. This measure represents the proportion of the WAP that is either employed or actively seeking employment.[7] In 2004, Alberta had the highest participation rate in the country at 73.6%.

As shown in Chart 6, Alberta's youth participation rate of 71.8% was the highest among all provinces. This was 4.8 percentage points higher than the national average.

Chart 6



Edmonton and Calgary youth participation rates are both above the average for major Canadian cities

In 2004, Calgary had the fifth highest youth participation rate at 71.6%, which was 3.5 percentage points higher than the average for major Canadian cities. The only cities with higher youth participation rates are Regina (73.9%), Thunder Bay (73.1%), Windsor (72.4%), and Winnipeg (71.9%). Edmonton was also above the average for major cities with a youth participation rate of 71.1%.

Alberta held a consistent participation rate over the past decade. Throughout this 10-year period, there were three years (1994, 1997, and 1998) in which the youth participation rate fell below 70%. Since 1997, the youth participation rate held consistently near 70%. In the event of minor fluctuations, the youth participation rate moved similarly to the provincial yearly average. Figure 4 shows detailed information.

[7] Guide to the Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada – Catalogue no. 71-543-GIE

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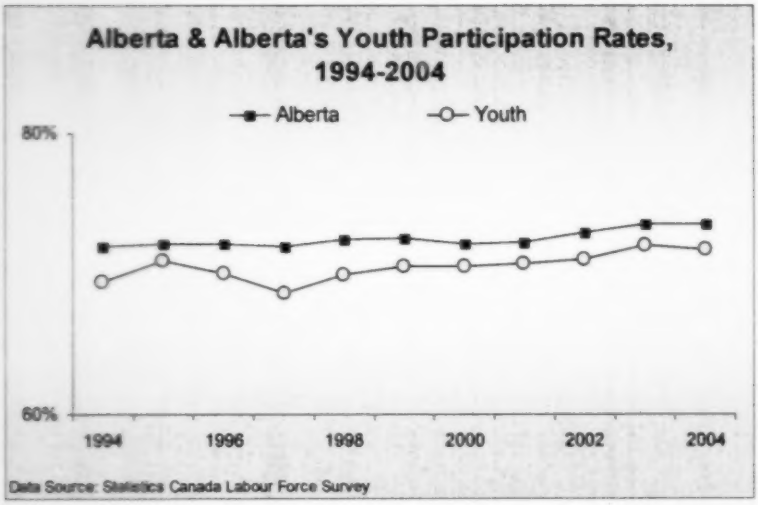

Female youth participation rate was higher than the female provincial rate, amongst males the youth rate was lower

Chart 7 demonstrates that in Alberta the participation rate varied by gender. In 2004, the youth participation rate for males was 5.3 percentage points higher than their female counterparts. The female youth participation rate was higher than the rate for females in Alberta. However, the male youth participation rate was lower than the Alberta male participation rate.

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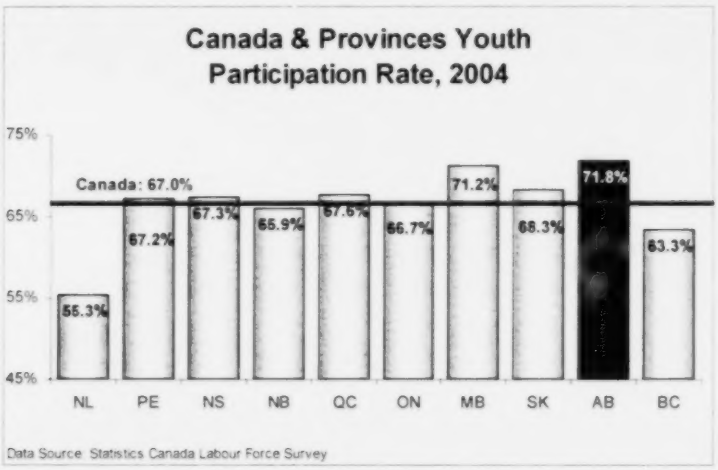

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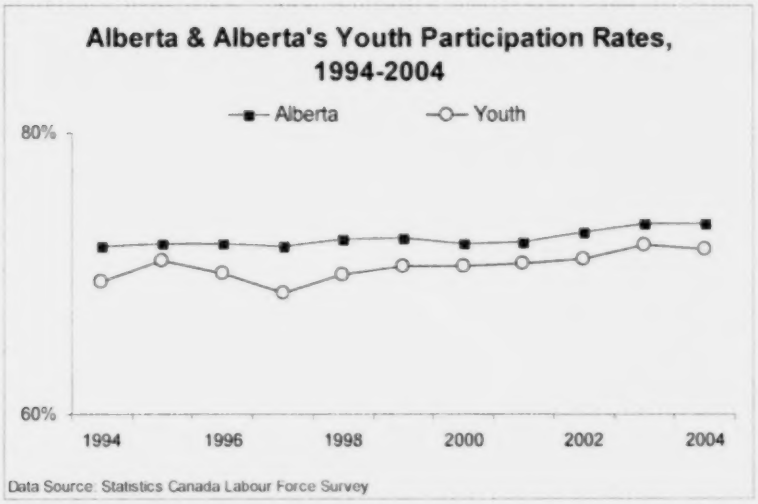

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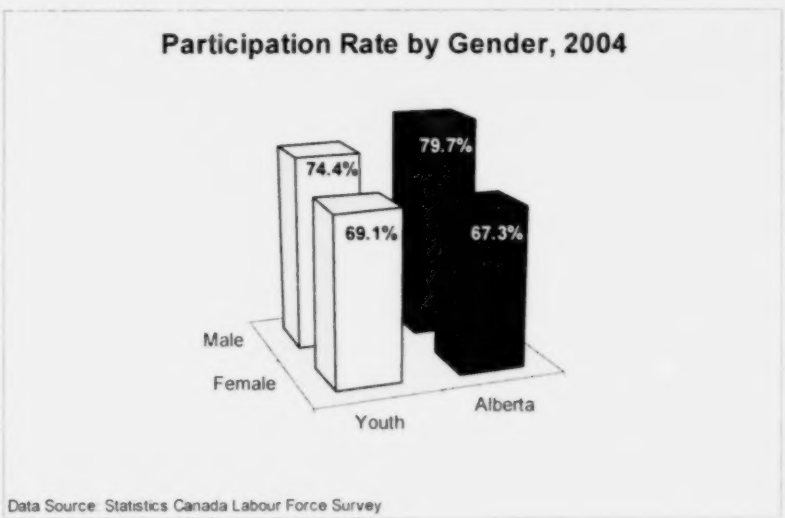


Back to Highlights

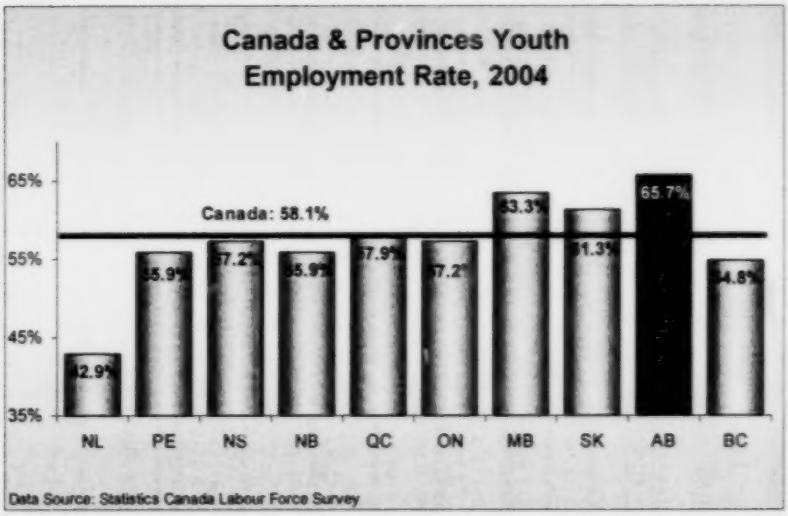
7. Alberta Youth Employment

Alberta's youth employment rate was higher than the Canadian youth employment rate

The employment rate represents the number of persons employed expressed as a percentage of WAP.[8] In 2004, Alberta had the highest employment rate in the country at 70.2%.

Alberta youth employment rate was 65.7% in 2004, the highest of all provinces, as noted in Chart 8. This was 7.6 percentage points higher than the national average.

Chart 8



Calgary had the second highest youth employment rate among major Canadian cities, behind Regina

In 2004, Calgary had the second highest youth employment rate of major Canadian cities, at 65.6%, following Regina (67.1%). This was 6.5 percentage points higher than the national average among major cities. Edmonton was also above the national average at 64.5%.

Alberta youth employment rate has increased over the past decade

Alberta held a consistent employment rate over the past decade. The youth employment rate fluctuated more than the provincial rate. Despite a decrease in the early 1990's, the provincial employment rate has been rising; this can be viewed in Figure 5.

[8] Guide to the Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada – Catalogue no. 71-543-GIE

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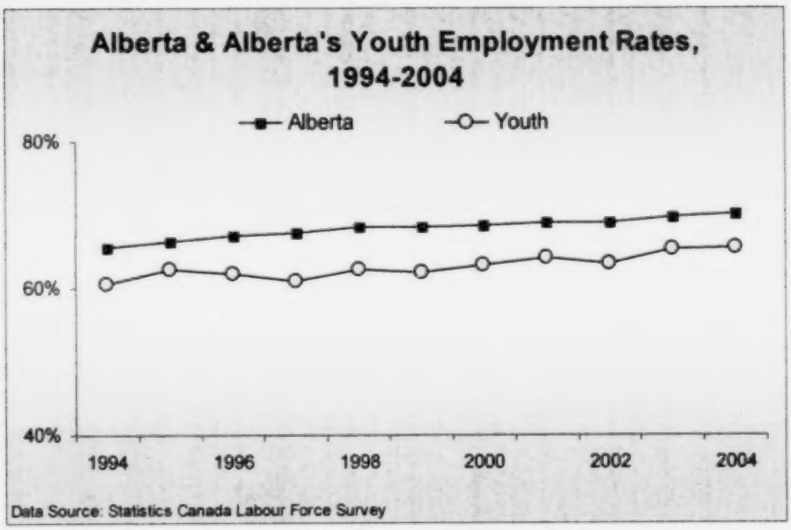

Youth employment rates were lower than Alberta employment rates for both genders

Chart 9 shows employment rate by gender in Alberta. Both male and female youth employment rates were lower than their Alberta counterparts. Although, the two female rates were very close in value. Both youth and Alberta employment rates were higher for males than females.

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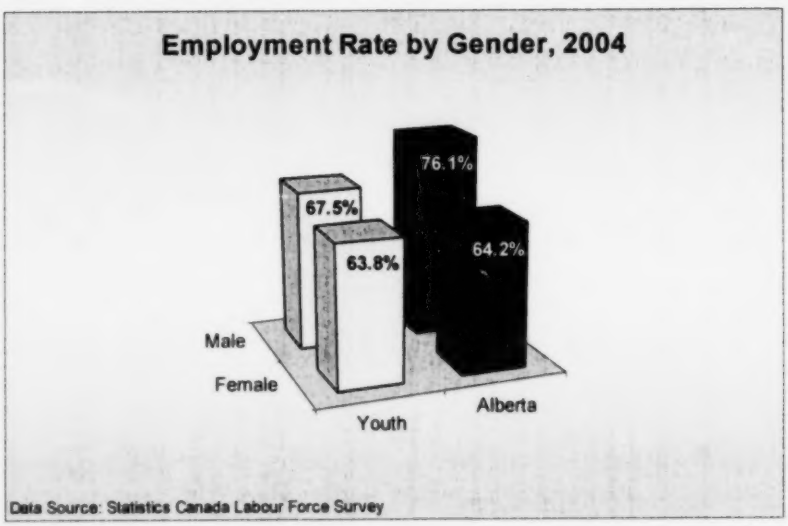

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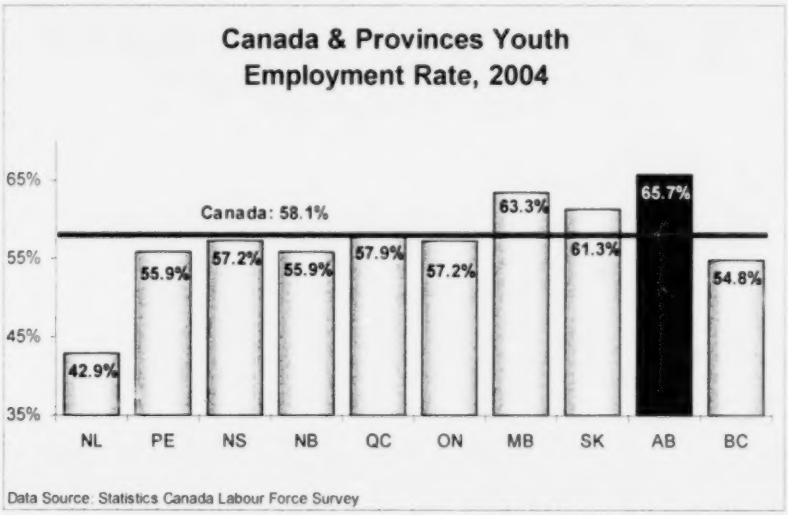

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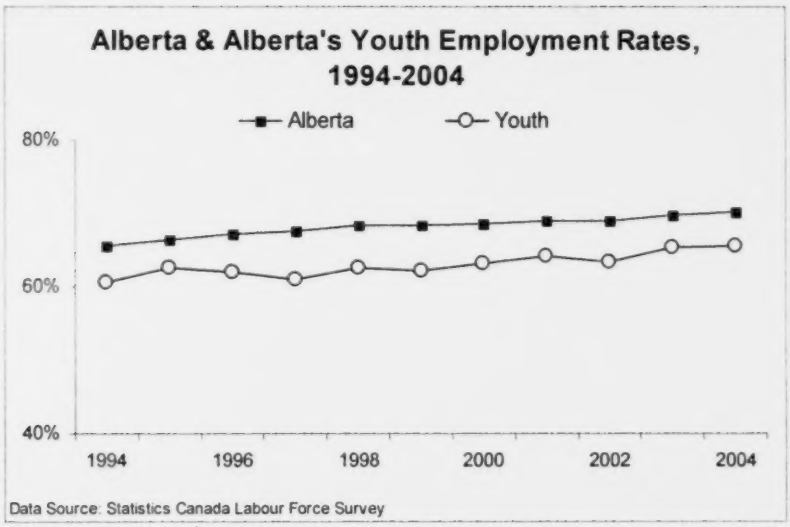

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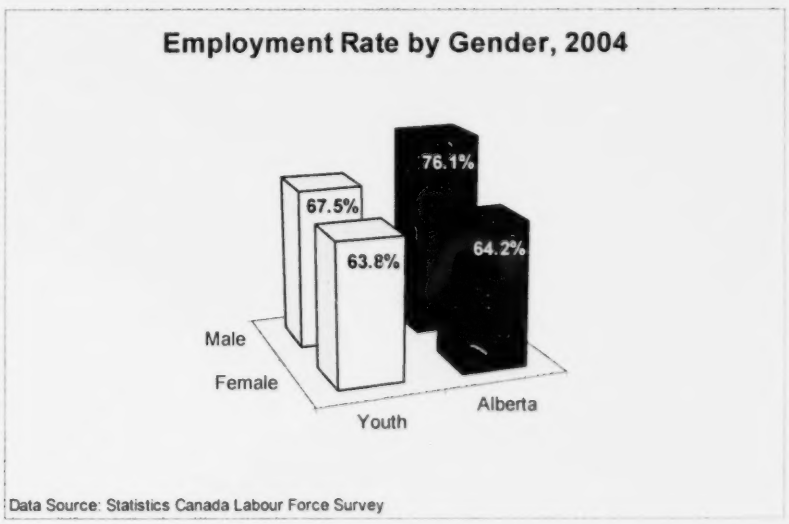


7. Alberta Youth Employment

There were more male youth employed full-time than female youth

Eighty-two percent of all those employed in Alberta were employed full-time. Full-time employment are those persons who usually work 30 hours or more per week at their main or only job, whereas part-time employment consists of all other persons who usually work less than 30 hours per week.[9] In 2004, youth had a lower rate of full-time employment, at 62%. Sixty-nine percent of the male youth were employed full time; whereas, 55% of the female youth were employed full-time. This information can be viewed in Table 7.

Table 7

Employment by Gender, 2004

	Youth		Alberta	
	Employed	% of total	Employed	% of total
Both Genders	308,700	100%	1,757,900	100%
Full-Time	192,700	62%	1,440,100	82%
Part-Time	116,100	38%	317,800	18%
Male	163,300	100%	960,200	100%
Full-Time	112,800	69%	866,700	90%
Part-Time	50,500	31%	93,500	10%
Female	145,400	100%	797,700	100%
Full-Time	79,900	55%	573,400	72%
Part-Time	65,500	45%	224,300	28%

Data Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

*Figures are subject to Statistic Canada rounding guidelines

Back to Highlights

[9] Guide to the Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada – Catalogue no. 71-543-GIE

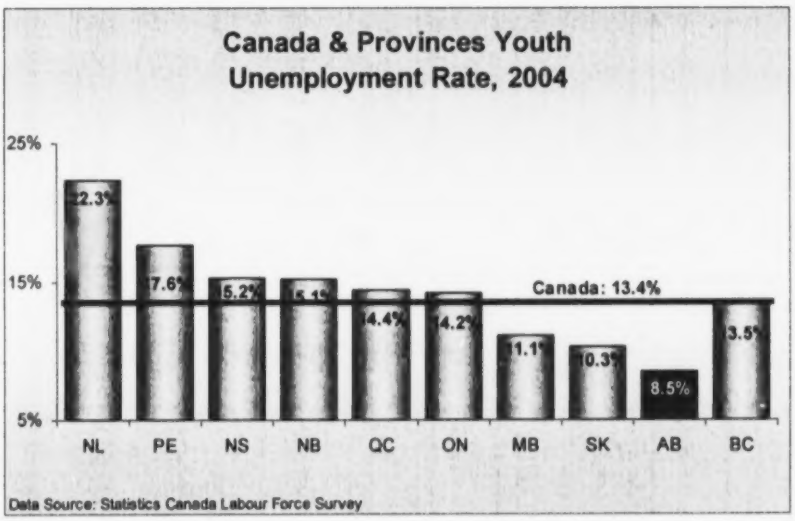
8. Alberta Youth Unemployment

Alberta's youth had the lowest unemployment rate in the country

The unemployment rate represents the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force.[10] In 2004, Alberta had the lowest unemployment rate in the country, at 4.6%.

Alberta youth unemployment rate of 8.5% was the lowest, as illustrated in Chart 10. This was 4.9 percentage points lower than the national average.

Chart 10



Calgary had the lowest youth unemployment rate among major Canadian cities

In 2004, the youth unemployment rates in Edmonton and Calgary were 9.4% and 8.4%, respectively. Calgary had the lowest youth unemployment rate of all major Canadian cities, and Edmonton had the fourth lowest following Québec (8.9%) and Regina (9.2%).

Alberta youth unemployment rate was below ten-year average

Alberta had a decreasing unemployment rate over the past decade. The youth unemployment rate fluctuated more than the provincial rate. Despite the provincial rate holding a lower position, the youth rate follows the provincial trend. The youth unemployment rate had decreased from 12.7% in 1994 to 8.5% in 2004, which was below the 10-year average of 10.6%. The provincial unemployment rate had decreased from 8.8% in 1994 to 4.6% in 2004. Figure 6 provides information on the unemployment rate for Alberta and Alberta's youth.

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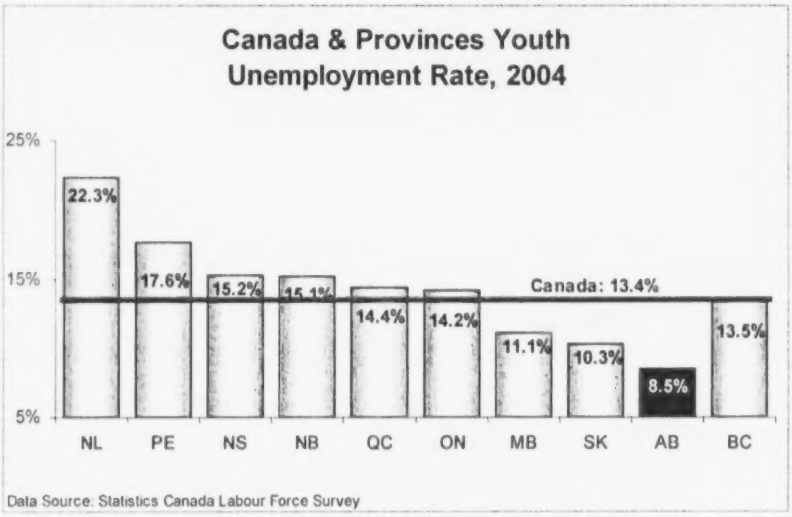

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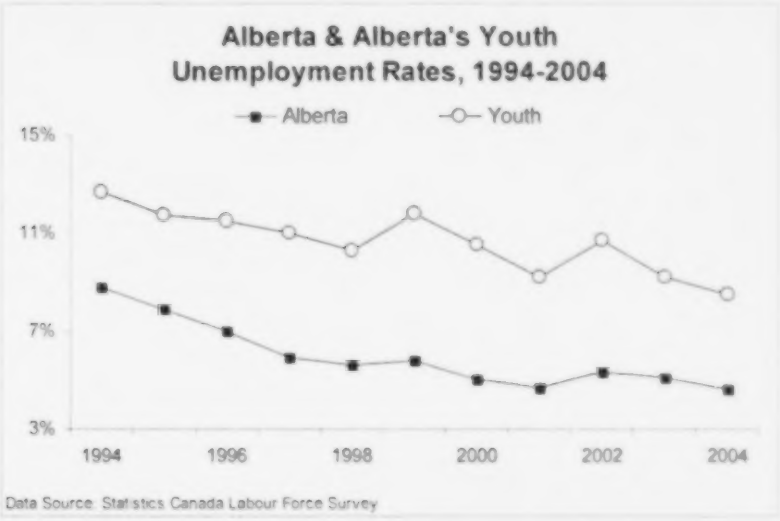

Male youth unemployment rate was double the provincial male unemployment rate

Chart 11 displays unemployment rate by gender in Alberta. Females had lower unemployment rates when compared to males. Unemployment rates were higher for male and female youth than Alberta's labour force. The unemployment rate for Alberta females was 4.7%, while the female youth unemployment rate was 7.7%. The trend was similar for male youth who had an unemployment rate of 9.2%, which is twice the male provincial unemployment rate of 4.6%.

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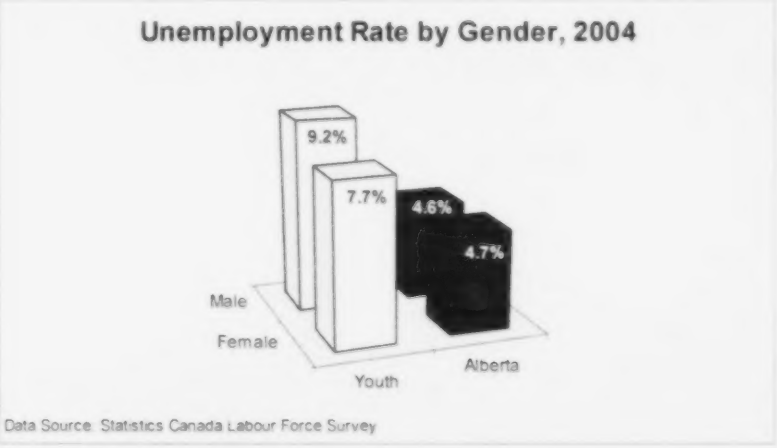

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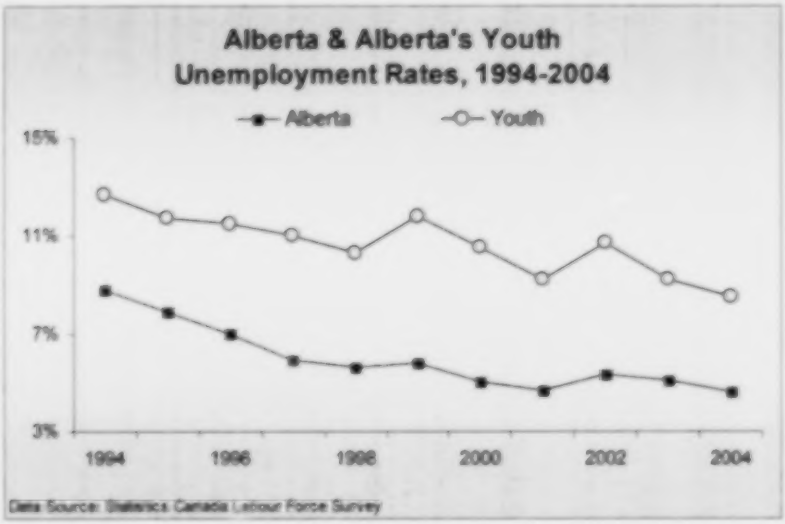

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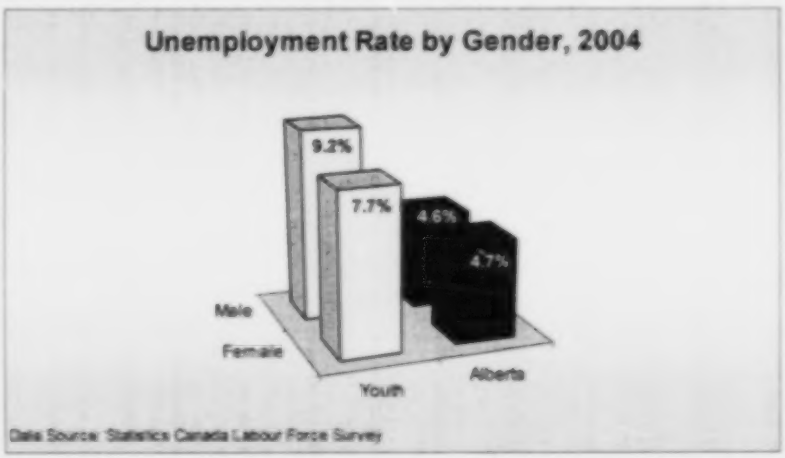

8. Alberta Youth Unemployment

Table 8 gives additional detail about unemployment by gender in 2004. Alberta males accounted for 54% of all unemployment in Alberta. This was higher for youth, where males accounted for 58% of all unemployed youth.

Table 8

Unemployment by Gender, 2004

	Youth		Alberta	
	Unemployed	% of total	Unemployed	% of total
Both Genders	28,600	100%	85,500	100%
Male	16,500	58%	46,000	54%
Female	12,100	42%	39,400	46%

Data Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

*Figures are subject to Statistic Canada rounding guidelines

Back to Highlights